### THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

### SIX PAGES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894,

MEETINGS TO.NIGHT.

Ioppa Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple, Richmond Chapter, R. A., Masonic Hall, Virginia Lodge, K. of P., Gatewood's

Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Owens' Hall, Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall, Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Manteo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall. Pawnee Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows'

W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth

and Hull streets. Iron Moulders' Union, Eagle Hall. Virginia Council, R. A., Powhatan Hall.
McCarthy Council, R. A., Lee Camp Hall.
Marshail Court, E. L. of A., Ellett's Hall.
East End Court, E. L. of A., 415 north
Twenty-fifth street.
Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's

Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druids' Hall. Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Richmond Lodge, B. P. O. E., Concordia

Stationary Engineers, Jr. O. U. A. M. Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Boze's Hall. Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Sol-diers' Home.

St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twentysixth and Grace streets.

West End Beneficial and Social Society, Laube's Hall. Stuart Horse Guard, Snyder Building.

### ARE FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS THE

TEST OF DEMOCRACY? Not Thomas Jefferson nor any French Revolutionist in his remor that the privileges of the aristocracy should give way to the principles of \*liberty, equality, and fraternity, was more intensely Democratic than the Times; yet we have learned with amazement that its course within the past two months has caused its Democracy to be seriously called in question by some persons in Virginia, Indeed, one of the charges against Mr. K. C. Murray, editor of the Norfolk Landmark, and one of the soundest Democrats in the State, was that he was not a Democrat because he supported the Times in its course respecting Virginia politics. We propose to apply the scalpel knife to this case this morning without favor or mercy, and when we have laid its skeleton bare we shall leave our readers to say which is the Democrat, the Times or

its accusers. The Times was astounded to learn within the past two months that in many of the negro countles there was no longer any pretence of fair and honest elections, but that cheating had become the rule, that it was perfectly well known amongst the people to be the rule, that the authorities of the law winked and connived at it where they did not take part in it, and that all pretence of elections was ended, and done for in those counties, and that the managers of "the machine" appoint the officers there without the slightest regard to the popular will. This was both new and astounding to us, and yet, no day now passes that we are not laughed at for pretending to be ignorant of the state of the case. We now find that the people of the counties concerned all know the facts and either approve of them or turn from them with disgust and refuse to take any part in public affairs. From the time we learned the true state of the case until now we have been denouncing it and demanding that the Legislature shall so amend our laws as to make cheating in elections impossible, and this demand constitutes the first of the two grounds upon which

our Democracy is assailed. The other ground is found in the fol-

lowing state of facts: Having reason to believe that money had been extensively used to elect members to the present Legislature upon promises given by candidates that they would vote for Mr. Martin if elected, we insisted that the Legislature should investigate the charges and ascertain the facts.

Our demand secured a committee of investigation which investigated everything except what the public wanted information about, but which carefully and sedulously excluded the public as far as it could from any view at all of the amount of railroad money and the places where it had been spent, which were the identical things that the public demanded an

rations of the State have, for the past dent political campaign, giving their mon ey directly to Democratic candidates for the Legislature and converting them, thereby, into partial (at least) representatives of the railroads instead of the people of their districts and counties. Because we called for this investigation and displayed its results widely before the people of Virginia, it is claimed, in the second place, that the Times is not a Demo-

The Times' Democracy consists in a demand that the laws shall acknowledge every citizen to be the equal of every other citizen before them, that they shall confer privileges and favors upon none, and that exact and equal justice shall be done by them to all. This is the Times' idea of Democracy, and, with this accepted as Democracy's platform there is no Democrat more radically one than the Times. But the Times does not understand fraudulent elections or railroad interference with politics to be in any way whatever connected with Democratic principles.

The Times understands Democracy to be unrelentingly opposed to both. Whenever either finds a place in the manage ment of the Democratic party, the Times thinks it to be the duty of all good Demo crats to work unceasingly in the endeavor to cast the unclean things out and have the party run and managed on a plane that will tolerate neither. The Times is working with all its energies to see this result achieved. It would have the Democratic party turn its face with scorn upon all frauds in elections and notify the railroads that they will never again be permitted to run elections in

And who is the Democrat? He who would continue to wink at cheating in elections and railroad control of our politics, or he who would purify the party and have it to cut itself loose from both? The latter position is that of the Times. Who is ready to avow that he occupies the former?

#### ARE THE MANAGERS OF THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY MAD?

The Democrats in Congress seem bent on framing our laws upon principles that will work injustice. Added to the Wilson bill, which is nothing but a proposition to favor some Americans and punish others, comes now the resolution that the Ways and Means Committee has come to, to impose a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes over and above \$1,000. This is the rankest injustice, and is no better than a modified form of communism. How preposterous it is to say that a man who has an income of \$4,000 shall pay the government a tax of \$80, while the man who has an income of \$3,999 shall be wholly exempted from taxation! What an sabsurdity! There is no reason whatever why a man enjoying an income of \$3,999 shall not pay an income tax if a man having an income of \$4,000 is required to pay one. The difference in their resources is so triffing as to amount to nothing. Is it possible that any men can hope to retain control of the government who base their legislation upon principles that so palpably violate every idea of justice? Government is instituted to secure justice for all. Our constitution opens with the declaration that it is "ordained and established" to "establish justice." Is this the way in which the Democratic managers mean that the world shall understand them to interpret this mandate of the the charges of government while those that have incomes of \$3,999 shall enjoy the fullest protection of the laws, yet pay nothing for it?

It is positively amazing to find men who claim that they are animated with 'the true spirit of Democracy giving their assent to such a proposition as this. There is but one principle upon which taxation can be imposed, and that is to make every man pay according to his resources. No party ever yet established a permanent hold upon the confidence of a people which departed from this principle, and no party ever will.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The interview which we published yesterday with Mr. Louis F. Bossieux, dealer of weights and measures for the city of Richmond, contained a great deal of very interesting and important information. It is very clear from his statements that the Legislature should adhere to the present rule of having annual inspections if there are to be any inspections at all. If the thing is dore, it should be well done, and an inspection every three years only would be equivalent to no inspection at all.

We express no opinion upon the question, but it is just possible some curious investigator will some time or another raise a very serious enquiry, whether or not the Legislature has any constitutional authority to provide for these inspections at all. But when the question is raised, those who are required to defend the validity of the act may not have as easy a time as Corbett had with Sullivan.

# INCOME TAX.

# When Dependent on Individual Returns Encourages Fraud.

In his argument before the Ways and Means subcommittee on internal revenue, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman advocated the proposition that an income-tax return, to be at all just and effective, must be made by the payers of incomes, not the receivers.

He held that the only collections of incomes which would be substantial would be those taken from corporations paying dividends and interest, and from the rent of land and houses. In order to sustain his position, he made the following statement touching the practical results by the United States government and other countries of incomes returned by the taxpayers. We here in Virginia know how true it is, that our income tax is not only a screen for fraud and perjury, but that its terms are so vague, uncertain, and unintelligible that honest men cannot follow a line of certain rectitude. Mr. Shearman said:

investigation of Nevertheless, in spite of the committee, facts enough were proved before it to shock and astound the seeple of Virginia. They learned to Let us next consider whether an income

income tax has been imposed; but it is also true that in every such country the result has been to put a premium upon perjury, and to develop an enormous amount of fraud. In our own country, as in every other where the experiment was tried, the returns of tax-payers for the first year or two were remarkably full and honest, but as time passed on these returns grew more and more fraudulent until, in the last two or three dulent until, in the last two or three years of the tax, the amount of income returned from the whole country was ridiculously below what every observant business man knew to be the truth. It became simply a tax upon honesty and truthfulness. A majority of those whose comes were legally taxable made no returns at all, and a large majority of the returns made were not truthful. The officials who collected the returns, in many cases, received small bribes in consideration of accepting returns which they knew to be far below the truth; and in some cases they even demanded false returns or made forged returns as a means of compelling bribes from tax-payers, who would not offer them. The ast years of the American (U. E. Government) income tax were a carnival of fraud, perjury, and blackmail.

The experience of other countries is but little more encouraging. The honesty

of officials charged with the collection of income tax in Great Britain and Germany is not suspected, and arbitrary powers of assessment are placed in their hands which would hardly be tolerated in this country; yet it is universally admitted by these officials themselves that fully one-third of the income tax due to the government is never collected. This is expressly stated in the published reports of the commissioners of revenue in Great Britain, Prussia, and Saxony, and it is undoubtedly true everywhere else. About twenty years ago a number of wealthy firms in London, whose business had been broken up by city improvements, presented and conclusively proved claims for damages, showing that their annual profits had amounted to from three to five times as much as they had returned for income tax in the same period. They recovered the damages from the city, and the only punishment which it was found possible to inflict upon them was collection of the deficient tax, with the legal penalty added. In Italy the incomtax is notoriously a farce. It is not sup posed that anybody makes a true return or one even approximating thereto.

The statesmanship and ingenuity of European governments have been strained to the utmost in the effort to produce different results, but thus far all these efforts have been in vain, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that they will ever succeed. Roughly stated, it may safely be said that the uniform experience of all governments is that one-quarter to one-third of the returns are strictly honest, that about as many more return on an average half their real income, and the remainder less than one

Thus the income tax, so far as it depends upon the personal returns of individual tax-payers, is a grievous burden upon the honest and a direct pre-mium to the dishonest. It is as bad as the personal property tax, which is still maintained by our States generally. It stands upon precisely the same foot-ing with the abominable listing system of Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut Georgia, Kentucky, and numerous other States, where the great majority of taxpayers have no hesitation about making false returns, and yet are stupid enough to imagine that their neighbors will not keep pace with them in lying.

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: In his annual message Cleveland informed us that President Cleveland informed us that Great Britain is negotiating with the United States for an increase in the list of extraditable offences. This is a little curious, irasmuch as during the past year the Argentine Republic has declined to the list of any arrangement for extradienter into any arrangement for extradi-tion with Great Britain, and as during the same period the extradition arrange-ments of Breat Britain, both with France and with Belgium, have been found to be anything but satisfactory. Are these negotiations with the United States only a further step toward involving this coun ry in engagements with Great Britain which, however they may conduce to re-lieve the English mind of anxiety as to the maintenance of the British flag along Constitution? Do they mean to say it "establishes justice" by making the men who have incomes of \$4,000 and above pay all events of a not very distant future?

> Governor Flower, in his annual message immunicated yesterday to the New York Legislature, calls attention to some de-fects in the Australian ballot law of that State, "The Governor," says the New York Times, "recognizes the failure of Governor Hill's device for avoiding real ballot reform, and recommends the adoption of the blanket ballot, 'with the names upon it so arranged and printed that the elector can easily vote for the candidates of his choice.' Further than candidates of his choice. Further than that he does not specify the form of ballot which he would approve, but it is fair to infer that the party-group arrangement, with both printed and pictorial designations for the separate tickets, which the Republicans professed to favor two years are would meet his case. two years ago, would meet his sugges-tion of an arrangement that would make voting easy. It would leave no reason or excuse for the pestilent paster.

New York Herald: The majority of the Ways and Means Committee has com-mitted the reckless blunder of deciding in favor of a sweeping general income

We cannot believe that the Democrats of the House will be foolish enough to defy popular sentiment and invite party defeat by supporting a tax so hateful to the people and so demoralizing to the

rial imposition American manhood would rebel and condemn to ignoming me po-litical party responsible for it.

There is no earthly excuse for the tax since it is as unnecessary for needed revenue as it is obnoxious. To inflict it upon the people without necessity or ex-cuse would be nothing short of a high-

## Reply to "A Virginian."

Editor Times: The letter of "A Virginian," contained in your issue of December 14th., is of such a character as to demand some reply. Had it combained a mere recital of facts and an enumeration of the acknowledged advantages of Richmond as a site for the process. mond as a site for the proposed State Hospital, it might well have been left un-answered. Even the glib contidence with which the writer sets uside the facts of space and time might have been pardoned to an enthusiastic advocate of the interests of the city, which is his home and the arena of his life-work. But the communication contains beside all this an indictment of the sincerity and vivacity of the Faculty of this University, and for this reason I must ask space to reply.

The circular letter addressed by the Faculty to the members of the Legislature asserts that the University is centrally located, has excellent railway facilities, and is blessed with climatic conditions superior to those which prevail in Richmond. These are simple facts, and neither argument nor denial can obliterate them. Virginia is a great triangle, whose median passes through Charlottesville and is mearly bisected there; Richmond is nearly bisected there; Richmond is near the eastern border of this triangle. Two trunk lines of railway intersect in Charlottesville, and by their tributaries bring

for one, which might serve our eastern and south-eastern countries. But if only one can be afforded, that one should be centrally located, unless other considerations imperatively forbid. The point siderations of the statement as to cost of maintenance may be missed more briefly; any sensible man must see that as respects the cost of medical and surgical supplies, fuel, lights, and groceries, the two sites are on a par, while for the purchase of milk, butter, eggs, poultry, and butcher's meats, and for the wages of common labor, the country neighborhood has the advantage. It does not seem necessary to quote prices, although if desired it may be done.

Passing by these points, which seem too plain and striking for tedious discussion.

as a site for the Hospital—the entinence of the head of the surrical staff of the Virginia Hospital and the excellent professional standing of his associates. The force of this c'aim we cheerfully and cordially acknowledge, although the claim of "year experience in though the cialm of "vast experience the practical treatment of diseases" see rather comical, when made in behalf certain of the members of that staff. T but lafely bore off graduatine honors from the Medical School of this University But, Mr. Editor, was it necessary for "A Virginian" in stating this claim to be-little the just merits of his old teachers? One of them declined but a short time ago an invitation to occupy a chair is the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, although it carried the di-rectorship of the medical side of the State Hospital there; he is a member of the most exclusive medical societies of Amer-ica, has lately been selected as one of the writers of an important forthcoming work on Therapenties, and is one of the only two southern physicians who have been invited to contribute to the "International Which of the eighteen "specialists"

the Virginia Hospital can present upon our confidence superior to I this so-called "amoteur"? One of sociates has given much attertion discuses of the eye, ear, and thro-hus a large practice in this special! European laboratories, who for a yes responsible charge of the divisio New Orleans Charity Hospital treatment of nervous diseases. Another is a skilled Bacteriologist, who would not be upon the Hospital staff, but would put at its command his personal service and the resources of the best Biologica laboratory in the South. Another is Chemist whose unrividied skill may be called on in the same way, and who by called on in the same way, and who by long experience in administrative capacities has earned the ungrudging confidence of his associates upon questions of practical detail. In addition, I am authorized to state that any calls upon the medical profession of Charlotteaville will be responded to with alacrity. The nole weakness of the University is her lack of an eminent surgeon. This is admitted weakness of the University is her lack of an eminent surgeon. This is admitted frankly. Our opponents say, "you have no surgeon and therefore must not receive the hospital." The reply-obvious to the meanest intelligence-is, "give us the hospital and we will procure the surgeon. Without the hospital we could scarcely retain, even if we could scarcely retain, even if we could secure, the right man," If it is desirable that this University should have an eminent surgeon in her faculty-a fact which no one can question—then do we appeal by a double claim for the location of the State Hospital at this point.

I approach with reluctance the series of

I approach with reluctance the series of opics which will conclude this reply. The irst of these is the comparative sanitary condition of the University of Virginia and of Richmond. In drafting their ori stral letter, our faculty purposely avoided reference to the local sanitation of that city, not from any fears as to the result that the point was not of primary import and one which it would seem unuracious in us to raise. Nor should we now open the natter unless your correspondent had forced it upon us by asserting of the Unive with that "the frequent epidemics which have occurred show that its waters supply or sewerage is far from perfect."
The epidemics of which he speaks are epidemics of typhoid, and it may be unthered to General Daniel Morgan; a public building in Winchester; construct a boulevard to the Federal cemetery. The epidemics of which he speaks are epidemics of typhoid, and it may be unthered to General Daniel Morgan; a public building in Winchester; construct through Congress of appropriations for these purposes. Twice in that period a polluted milk sup-ply has caused an outbreak, always small and promptly checked. The one to which and promptly checked. The one to which he refers was of this nature, and was due to no fault in either water-supply or sewerage. The article from which he quotes clearly reveals the fact, and the following extract from it sufficiently exposes the partisan use to which it has been put: "Perhaps before going further, I should mention that the water-supply of University is perfect in all respects and the system of sewerage is excellent. On the other hand, Mr. Editor, what i true condition of Richmond? I ar informed that in respect of the death-rate there are but three cities of its siz-in the United States which are worse, expense. Its private water-supply is worse; witness the water used a few years ago by Dr. McGuire for his family and his patients, which upon examination by competent chemists dignorant of the ource from which the sample examined nitted to be bad and impotent to secu-tood work. Serious epidemics of dip-heria and typhoid have recently ar epeatedly prevailed, and the following puotation from the last official publicaion of the State Board of Health show

the consensus of sound medical opinion apon the case:
"That tpyhoid fever prevails in the third of the transfer of transfer The practical truth is that the water is shject to conditions which may at any subject to conditions which may at any time give rise to endemic or epitemic typhoid fever. \* \* We hang people on circumstantial evidence. Why should we not convict our drinking water on the same evidence? And again: "No matter how pure the river might be it is apparent how a case of typhoid fever in a dwaller. how a case of typhoid fever in a dwelling could become the means of infecting no only other occupants of the same house but individuals at a distance." (Journal of the Virginia State Board of Health,

October, November, 1931 At the University the water-supply is At the University the vater-supply is drawn from a mountain reservoir beyond the populated zone, the sewers are im-pervious pipes discharging outside the University grounds, the plumbing is mod-era and periodically inspected. We dread no comparison, although we made none and should make none except on computation.

When your correspondent declares that he does not "believe that the University of Virginia really desires a State Hospital," he goes far beyond the bounds of courteous criticism. The faculty declare in an official communication that the location of a State Hospital at the

end draws yearly to the county of Albermarle hundreds of refugees—both sick and well—from the sweitering heats of our eastern cities. If the question were the location of a factory or a mercantile establishment, it might be truly said that "the centre of any community is the principal seat of its business interest." But when the discussion concerns the location of a Hospital, we are compelled to ask how the cost and fatigue of the journey from the sick man's home to the institution may be most alleviated. For all points west of the median line of the State the University is beyond cavil the more accessible. If two hospitals could be endowed by the State, then would Richmond be in many ways a fit location for one, which might serve our eastern and south-eastern countries. But if the present session. The number of medical students at this date last session was 141; to-day it is 139. The "material decrease" consists of two students, a record which in view of the unparalicled financial straits of the present year is in itself a triumph, and perfectly refutes the aspersion contained in the extract above. The Faculty, in drafting their letter, thought (and still think) that the only legitimate companion was with the

last completed sersion.

It has been a cause of astonishment to us that one so near to the College of Physicians and Surgeons as "A Virginian" should not hesitate thus to allude to this supposed loss of students by his Alma Mater. The reproach which it implied was both false and ungurerous, and can only remind her of events which "A Virsinian" were wise to consign to perpetual oblivion. Like the king of Dermark, ne may ask of himself, "Can one be pardoned and retain the offense?" To sum up, the University would offer the State, not an old dwelling-house

revamped, but a new building specially designed for hospital purposes, and in-trinsically of more value than the Richmond property. She proposes to add to her faculty as head of one side of this copital a surgeon whose en inent qualifications will command general confidence, and to confide the other to a physician whose reputation is elrendy national. The offers the gratuitous services of the ther members of her faculty and of the Physicians of Charlottesville, should they be needed. She claims as subsidiary, but weighty, advantages the site of the propeted abspiral in a park of about twelve acres, containing no other buildings, covcred with greensward and planted with beautiful trees, all of which space would be laid out for the exercise of conval-escents; an unimpeachable water-supply and a "separate" sewerage system; equal ecuntry air is less pure than city air, that water from uniohabited mountain the James at Richmond, that increase of attitude does not lower temperature, that for heating and ventilation are faults in with a constraint was made to be planted with the sick, that special provisions left at the waist, where it was fastened hostilal constraint. free access of stn, and light, and air, is nostital construction, that long railway fourneys at large expense are helpful to the poor invalid—until all these things are proved, the claims made must be a knowledgeed as valid. We do not desire to disparage the well known advantages of Richmond, and would respectfully but earnestly ask that in any future discussion of this question in the public prints each side should frankly admit the incontestable merits of the other and confine itself to a temperate exhibition of its own, without belitting and to jurious compari-sions. The faculty of the University outspoken and unaninous in its wish for the Hospital. If the Board of Visitors inally determines to erect the building, we shall desire simply to submit to the Legislature a fair statement of our legiti-nate chains. nate claims. We doubt not that they will receive full consideration and recognition WILLIAM M. THORNTON.

University of Virginia, December 30, 1833. "r. Levy's Candidacy for congress, "r. Levy's Candidacy for Congress.

The Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, of Albemarle, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor-elect O'Ferrall, is now going the rounds of the Seyenth district and is evidently making some curious propositions for support. According to the Winstitions for support. sitions for support. According to the Win-chester News, he promises the Winches-ter people that he will enter into bonds

A monument to General Daniel Mor through Congress of appropriations for

these purposes.

The Winchester News adds there are other things Mr. Levy promises to do for them if elected. Other congressional candidates in the Seventh district arise, usually not more than two or three ter keep a weather eye on Mr. Levy,-

### Virginia Notes.

The same paper says: "A million or two dollars expended in improving the main roadways in Virginia would result in the greatest blessing that could come to the old Commonwealth, but the people do not seem to see it in that light."

The business part of Governor (VFer rall's message sounds well, and als words, coming as they do from the abundance of a heart that loves Old Tirginia with a devotion that almost amounts to idolatry. no one can doubt their sincerity.-Dun-

The little fellows who have been for the past week or so exploiting themselves before the Senate, to the great abuse of its dignity and courtesy, have at last spluttered out, like a dying tailow dip in water, leaving nothing to remember them by except the disgust which is pro-duced by the disagreeable odor of a burnt rag.-Norfolk Landmark.

The same paper has this to say about The same paper has this to say about the interesting event at Hampton yester-day: "We shall expect Senator Faulkner to have more than usual care now for the interests of Tidewater Virginiz. He has invested the greater part of his personal fortune in one of her most charming daughters, and we have a right to demand of him that attention and loyalty which every man should give to the land which has yielded him his greatest triumphs."

The interview with Mr. John S. Wise, in the New York Commercial Advertiser, the most malignant South-hating news-paper in the North, shows the sort of man Mr. Wise is, and that he understood himself, at least, when he insulted all the native Republicans in the South, before he joined them, by saying "southern Re-publicans were spostates for the price of publicans were spostates for the price of their apostacy," and who descried Gen-eral Mahone, after crying out to him, "Master, lead on, and we will fellow thee!"—Alexandria Gazette.

The Times is in receipt of a communication from W. M. Smith, Esq., a prominent and enterprising lawyer of Concord, N. C., stating that he had just gotten another letter from a party who was desirous of purchasing as much as 320,000 acres of land upon which to locate an English colony. The party wants to locate the colony somewhere in this tegion, and it would be well if the people of Southwest Virginia would look into the matter, as there is surely no more dematter, as there is surely no more de-sirable situation either in Virginia or North Carolina for this purpose.—Roanoke

The Alexandria Sun is in hopes that Gen. Fitz Lee may be appointed minister to the land of the Vikings, whence came Rollo and the snessors of Hugo Le Ryrd and Della Legha, both andent progenitors of F. F. V. gentry of the family trees, as well as Robert Bruce, Brain Forin, and Pocahonias, Fitz's requisiting carries. trank lines of railway intersect in Charlottesville, and by their tributaries bring it into close connection with every section, of the State; Richmond has, it is true, a larger number of separate lines, but several are of merely local importance, and a crudid inspection will show at once that her sole real superiority lies in having two main lines southward instead of one. The University is by actual measurement five hundred and eighty-three feet above mere levation with her proximity to the Elue Ridge ensures cooler rights, abridges the periods of our hot waves in summer, produces a more exhilarating ahmosphere, and sold student of the family trees, as well as Robert Bruce, Brain Forhin, and professional training here given, largely and speedily augment the present attendance the repute of the school." Does an old student of the University believe in his heart that these gentlemen would thus wilfully play upon the Legislature of Virginia? If he is an add to the foregoing that the Faculty have already adopted resolutions conditions that it "would add much to the value of the yellow always (and one thing we always know of him, that he is a prince of fine fellows always, everywhere—Sweden, Norway, or old Virginia, as the pay to that these gentlemen would thus wilfully play upon the Legislature of Virginia? If he is add to the foregoing that the Faculty have already adopted resolutions conditions that the representation of the school." It is and believe that the probability of the Elue and express their conviction that it would add much to the value of the value of the yellow always (and one thing we always know of him, that he is a prince of fine fellows always, everywhere—Sweden, Norway, or old Virginia, as the pay to that the summer produces a more exhilarating ahmosphere, and the intention of the calment of the calment of the procahontas. Fitz's popularity cannot be questioned, and one thing the fellows always, everywhere—Sweden, Norway, or old Virginia as the pay the fellows always, everywhere—Sweden, Norway THE TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT. How Real Enjoyment Begins After the Holidays Ace Over,



A GOWN THAT SHONE.

The past week has been a gala week for theatre-goers. Christmas shopping interfered with their amusement for a fortnight. An all-day's trip through the crowds which throng the streets and shore is fatiguing to the most robust No woman looks well when she is tired, and assuredly there would be no object in going to the theatre if one did no

Our presents have been selected and be-stowed for better or worse. We have received duplicates of nearly every useful and ornamental thing we possessed and expressed the usual delight on receiving it. Our dressing cases are overflowing with manieure sets, letter openers, fancy hairpins, and bric-a-brac, and we have helped to load others in the same way. accessibility to patients from all parts of Virginia; economy in the matter of food.

But now that this is over we can turn to the theatre and rest from our cares to the theatre and rest from our cares and anxieties. Last week we took our friends around as a holiday recreation for them, regardless of our own inclinations in the matter. The theatres were very gay with maids and matrons in holiday attire. There were some young vomen who had received charming evening bonnets for Christmas presents

a slightly gathered basque. Revers sloped from here will they became capelets at the shoulders. This waist was worn by a very young woman, but she was almost overshadowed by the grandear of a young matron in the same

A yoke of white satin was ornamented with jet, and a ruby velvet cape lined with white satin just covered the shoulders. Large sleeves were trimmed below the elbow with stripes of white. With hat, with white ostrich feathers.

MAHONE'S CONGENIAL FRIENDS.

Spends Most of His Time in Washington. Congressman Oates, of Alabama, says

he thinks the tariff on soft coal will be reduced from 75 to 40 or 50 cents a ton. Messer, W. T. Atkins, Alexander Coke and Meade Haskins, of Virginia, are among the numerous applicants for the assistant United States attorney-gener ship, now held by Mr. Edgar Allan, Virginia; but it is thought here that Mr Allan will continue to hold it at least until after the next October term of the important Texas case upon which he has long been engaged, will be tried. It is said here to-day that Colonel Law-rence Boyce, of Clarke county, Va., has not only won his \$100,000 suit in the Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky lan case, but has also gained his suit fo \$110,000 against the West Virginia Coa Iron, and Lumber Company, and that intends to restore the "Tuilleries," ) estate in Clarke county, to its forme

General Mahone, who went to his hom in Petershurg to spend the holidays, is expected back here to-day. He spend most of his time here, where he finds more congenial society than in Virginia—Washington letter, Alexandria Gazette

WORK FOR ALABAMA DEMOCRATS. An Opposition Coalition Formed Amo g A Other Parties of th State.

A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: The opposition which the Democrats of Alabama have feared so much has come The disaffected element of the Republic The disaffected element of the Republicans have been appeased by the Populists and Jeffersonians, and these three parties will work together to defeat the organized Democracy in the State elections. Six weeks ago the leaders of the three parties met here and agreed to deliver the vote of their respective parties to Kolb, the bolter from the Democratic party, for Governor. Some Republicans rebeiled at being transferred without consent and entered a protest, Inducements have since been offered to them, and in convention at Culman to-day this element decided to fall into line and work convention at Cullman to-day this ele-ment decided to fall into line and work for the defeat of the common enemy, the Democracy. It is believed the Democrats will be pushed hard in August unless the combination is broken.

No Insomni There,

The Fredericksburg Free Lance states it as a fact that Judge Ashton, on his way to the County Court of Stafford the other day, stopped over in Alexandria, and that at two hotels in that city they positively stated they "could not wake Fim at 4 o'clock in the morning to catch the train, as they did not get up till 6." the train, as they did not get up till 6." Alexandria has always been reported a slow and sleepy city, but we never thought that such a truthful story as this could be told on it. But the Alexandria Sup, not at all abushed or discouraged by the story, nor denying the truth of it, comes back at our Fredericksburg contemporary with the following able defence and spirited retort:

The gentleman whom an Alexandria hotel keeper would not wake up at 4 A. M. has gotten the story wroms. We understand that the colored watchman on duty, being informed where he halled from, said he didn't believe a Virginia gentleman from that country would start out to the colored that the country would start out to the colored to the country would start out to the colored to the country would start out to the colored to the country would start out to the colored to the country would start out to the colored to the colo

gentleman from that country would start out in the morning "hefo" de rooster crow 'scusing de fact dat it were summer and he low to grab de mint while de dew

Besides this point in the evidence, it must be considered that the keeper of a hostelry must, like his prototype of the old Virginian, make a critical diagnosis of his guests' moral and physical condition, and a sort of spirit-level adjustment of how the good old city of Fredericks-burg could keep a gentleman engaged until he heard the chimes.

It is pleasant to have the testimony of our esteemed contemporary that while

of our esteemed contemporary that, while of our esteemed contemporary that, while Alexandria has its support in trying to open the other eye, our more enterpris-ing neighbor stays up all night to get the eye-opener.—Lynchburg News.

For Dyspepsia

USE HOBSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Dr. B. B. Pettitt, Sherman, Texas, says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with great success," I think it is a fine remedy." MESSRS.

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